

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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SETH STREET.LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK
HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be
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as in New York.

VOLUME XLII. NO. 163

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
at 8 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. Mrs. G. C. Howard.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
OFFENBACH AND HIS MEN, at 8 P. M.

BOHEMIA THEATRE.
THE KIDNAPPER, at 8 P. M.

WOODS' MUSEUM.
DAVID GARRICK, at 8 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
YOKES FAMILY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
PARTED, at 8 P. M. Mrs. G. C. Howard.

CHATEAU KABELLE VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
ON HAND, at 8 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL.
GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fanny Davenport.

GLOBE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M.

AMMAN HALL.
BILLIARD MATCH, at 8 P. M.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be cooler
and clear or partly cloudy.During the summer months the HERALD will
be sent to subscribers for one dollar per month,
free of postage.NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For
prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD
by post mail train orders must be sent direct to
this office. Postage free.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market
closed feverish, although in some in-
stances it was higher. New York Central
suffered the greatest decline. Gold opened
and closed at 112 5-8, with sales meanwhile
at 112 1-2. Money on call was freely sup-
plied at 2 and 2 1-2 per cent. The bank
statement shows a loss in the excess of re-
serve of \$374,675.AND NOW poor little Denmark begins to
arm!THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was a trifle
warm in the city, but to the tens of thou-
sands who sought the scenes of sport
abounding in the vicinity of New York the
pleasant breeze made everything delightful.MATAMOROS will probably soon be the
scene of a struggle for its possession between
the federal and revolutionists to which the
little fuss that marked the entry of Porfirio
Diaz some little time since will not bear
comparison.GEORGE SAND.—We have an extraordinary
despatch from France purporting to give an
account of the death of George Sand. This
despatch tells how she writhed and
shrieked. This will give the clergymen a
fine text. But why should these things be
sent by cable?WISCONSIN CONCLUDES to vote for Blaine and
use all honorable methods to secure his nom-
ination. It is a pity that some discreet friend
of Schuyler Colfax was not present when this
decision was given. Schuyler might have
received the endorsement of Wisconsin for
the second office. Blaine and Colfax would
make a good run in Wisconsin.THE IRISH RIFLEMEN, as will be seen from
our special despatch, have been working
hard in the selection of their team, and ten
of the gentlemen who competed at Dundalk
have secured places for the final competition
in Wicklow later in the month. To these
ten are to be added four, who will probably
include John Rigby and Dr. Hamilton and
perhaps Mr. Milner, who, in the face of all
his misfortunes as a marksman, is a strong
shot. The Irishmen are evidently striving
to win, and our own boys must watch their
laurels.THE DAY OF SPORT had a splendid event to
lead off with in the five capital races at Je-
rome Park. The resolute spirit manifested by
the American Jockey Club in keeping all the
objectionable features that are so
liable to creep into horse racing off
their grounds as well as their track has done
much to save the American turf from becom-
ing the prey of the blacklegs, ever likely to
enact their chicaneries to the destruction of
true sport. The club reaps its own reward
in the splendid animals it gathers on its
track and the fine company that comes to
see the fun.PULPIT TOPICS TO-DAY.—This is the an-
niversary of the general acceptance of
the doctrine of the Trinity, commonly
called Trinity Sunday, and as such special
services commemorative of this idea will
be held in the Catholic and in many of
the Episcopal churches. It is also the
day set apart by the Methodist General Con-
ference to be devoted especially to the
children. It is, therefore, familiarly called
among them "Children's Day." It is ex-
pected of pastors that they will preach a
sermon to the children to-day, and that col-
lections will be taken up at such services for
a common fund from which poor children of
both sexes are to be educated and trained as
missionaries and teachers. This fund is
known as the Children's Fund. It was
created a few years ago, but, we believe, has
not been very largely increased since.

The Metropolis as a Summer City.

When every one was talking about
the Centennial it seemed as if the
metropolis would have to sit in the
shade and allow all the world to
go rushing by to Philadelphia. Well,
a good many people have gone to
Philadelphia and a good many are going
to Cincinnati and St. Louis—and to many other
places, for that matter; but the metropolis,
without a prodigious show, without a con-
vention, without any especial attraction,
keeps on in its usual busy fashion. We
have a multitude of visitors coming
and going, and the hotels seem to
have as much trouble to accommo-
date their guests as at Cincinnati; but with
all this tide of trade and these abounding
indications of activity we see the signs of the
sleepy summer season. The summer hotel
keepers throw out their enticing advertise-
ments, and the generally sober advertising
columns of the HERALD begin to have a
pastoral flavor, with their descriptions
of sea and stream and fishing brooks and
fresh butter and "all the comforts of a home."
In a few days the fashionable preachers will
be off to the mountains; for the most elo-
quent and saintly of men must have time
for repose. In a few days we shall have no
more of the comedians. The theatres are
trying to drag out the stock of sensa-
tions to the end of June. Sensible people,
who know how to enjoy their summers, are
looking over the passenger lists and securing
good berths near the middle of the steamers
and thinking of Baden Baden and the Boule-
vards. Others are making ready for a sum-
mer run on the Plains after buffalo, while
others are mending their fishing tackle with
views upon the Adirondacks, the lakes and
Labrador.

In a few days the great city will be a
sleepy town indeed. Our avenues will be
given over to the shopkeepers and servants
and the mansions will begin to show the
effect of dust and neglect and the ab-
sence of the master. Just now we have a
lingering temptation in the way of races and
summer gardens, and Mr. Offenbach, after a
brilliant season of music and beer, is about
to give us a week of *opéra bouffe*, with the
sprightly and musical Aïméé. We suppose
some of us will remain in town long enough
to see a new chapter of life in Paris, but Mr.
Offenbach's wand will hardly be attractive
enough for a season. Mr. Florence finds
that his caricature of Bardwell Slope is quite
in the fashion, and, as every one is thinking
of the politicians, every one naturally de-
sires to see how this consummate actor rep-
resents one of the best types of a politician
on the stage. But the dreary fact remains
that we are at the lag end of the busy sea-
son, and the question now arises, What shall
we do for the summer?

Does it ever occur to our people that after
all New York is attractive as a summer city?
Why should we go to the Boulevards or
Regent street, except that there is novelty
in the trip and instruction? Already
we have complaints from Philadelphia
as to the heat, and a day on the
Lansdowne terrace is said to rival
some of Stanley's African experiences. But
no one has any such complaint to make of
New York. We have a cool and bracing June,
and, in fact, there are very few days in the
summer when we do not have cool and
bracing airs. We are surrounded by water.
We have the Palisades for splendor of
scenery, and within an hour's journey of
the HERALD office a dozen different resorts.
Is there a city in the world which has as
many summer possibilities as New York?
Do we crave the sea. In an hour we may be
tumbling in its waters at Coney Island.
Do we wish the mountain air. We may be
on Orange Mountains in an hour. Do we
relish a more moderate amusement in the
way of salt bathing than the seaside affords.
We have Long Island and the hundred
places along the picturesque and beautiful
Sound. In an hour from the HERALD
office the citizen may find a solitude
as wild and interesting as in the heart of
Spain. We have the Battery, which is as
fine as the walk at Hamburg, with its sea
breezes blowing in your face, and which the
caprice of fashion has happily abandoned to
the poorer classes. We have the Central
Park, which is always pleasant, even in the
dead midsummer days.

The city itself is a pleasant place, or,
rather, would be if our rulers were to do
with it what is done with Paris. Why should
we abandon New York to the dust and the
chambermaids for three long months?
Why should our churches close? Why
should we give over our best theatres to the
clowns and negro minstrels? Why should
we not utilize our squares and parks? If
our rulers were wise they could make New
York as attractive in the summer as Paris.
There is the Battery, for instance! Why
should we not have every evening, during
the hot months, at least, a band playing?
The fact that the Battery is the poor
man's resort is the very reason why we
should make it attractive. If some of our
citizens who delight in good deeds were to
improve the Battery in this respect we can-
not think of a more delightful place in
which thousands of our citizens could pass
an evening. Then in the evening, when the
avenues and Broadway are clear, what better
evening drive than from Central Park to the
Battery? Union square might become an-
other centre of attraction. We have the
Hippodrome, the success of which shows
what our people crave for their summer
nights. But the Central Park might be uti-
lized. The upper end of the Park, which
is now within the range of a growing and
interesting suburb, should be made as attrac-
tive as the Champs Elysées in Paris. Why
should not Mr. Gilmore or Mr. Thomas be
allowed to take an upper corner in the Park
and arrange an entertainment like those in
Vienna and Paris for the summer nights, and
for the special benefit of the residents in
Harlem, Yorkville and the lower part of West-
chester county. New York is moving to-
ward Westchester with such prodigious
 strides that we should take pains to make
these upper faubourgs as pleasant as possi-
ble. It is, of course, too late to undo what
our quiet and bustling ancestors did in
Indian times with their Wall Streets and
Maiden lanes. But we should build the
new sections of our city for the summer as
well as the winter.

There is no reason why, with a proper ad-

ministration of New York, we should not
have as many summer travellers as Paris.
The summer is the season when the Ameri-
can delights to travel. He may go to Sara-
toga and Long Branch and other seaside and
inland resorts, but he soon tires of the
monotony, the show, and, in time, the soli-
tude of these summer resorts. If his home
is in the country and he is off sightseeing,
he craves the majesty, the repose,
the ever-varying interest of the great
city. And if instead of shutting up our city
like a castellated town during a siege or a
plague—if instead of driving the traveller off
by the presentation of bare and dusty walls
we make our town bright and attractive—
there is no reason why New York should not
be the summer resort of thousands of Ameri-
cans who now go elsewhere. We have every
natural advantage, and all we want is an in-
telligent governing spirit. Let our churches
remain open; let our theatres give us a good
series of comedies and vaudevilles. If we do
not care for "Lohengrin" or "Trovatore," or
the majestic operas, there is our limpid and
concentrating Offenbach, who will give us an
opera as light and merry as a country
dance. Let our public places be open, and
while on that subject let us add to the at-
tractions of our public places. The idea of
a public aquarium is a good one. And while
about this we should improve our Zoological
Garden. There is nothing that adds more to
the interest of a great city than a good zoo-
logical garden, and ours is much inferior to
that in Philadelphia. We have a fine library
in the Astor, and when Mr. Lenox opens his
new building we shall have another which
will attract every scholarly mind that visits
New York. Our Metropolitan Museum of Art
is doing well enough, but we have not begun
to do what we should. We have a few good
pictures, say half a dozen in all, but there is
no such ambition among our people to
found an art gallery as we see in Russia and
England.

If New York could be made the city that
it should be there would be less going
away during the summer. As it is the
older citizen grows the less he cares to
give up the comforts of home, the library,
the familiar room, the daily walk, the ac-
customed places, the bath and the morning
papers, to be shoved into a barn at the sea-
side or to be whirled up a dozen pair of
stairs at the springs. A month of a run, at the
best, is all that he wants, but as it now is he
is driven out of New York, largely by fashion,
largely by the stupidity of the governing
powers, who think that the city is intended
for the scavenger and the policeman from
June to September. Now that our Philadel-
phia friends are showing what they can do
with a city during the summer let our own
people give some little attention to the wants
and possibilities of New York. There is no
reason why we should not have in time a
summer metropolis as attractive as Paris or
London; a metropolis which will be the
wonder and the delight of travellers, not
only from every part of America but even
from the older world.

Our Cable Letters.

The letters which come to us this week by
cable from London and Paris give evidence
that the most prominent topic in Europe is
the Eastern question. The effect of Dis-
raeli's palliative speech of Friday night
seems to be felt in London, where war
rumors have been running riot during
the past week, but the undercurrent
of war preparations shows that the govern-
ments themselves are not so sure of peace as
they would like people to infer. From Paris
we get a piece of news which it will be in-
teresting to test by events—namely, that
Germany is secretly opposing Russia's
almost open schemes for her aggrandizement.
All indications of what is beneath the
surface in European politics are valu-
able, and that Bismarck should say and
mean different things is not new enough to
be startling, but that he is prepared to desert
Russia in the interest of England needs
confirmation. No wonder poor Austria is
vacillating. Her traditional policy would
take her to Russia, and if her old enemy,
Prussia, were only on that side, it would
make her course easy, and she could go to
war with "a light heart," like M. Ollivier.
England, our Paris letter says, holds the
trump cards; but, as will be seen, it depends
on Germany whether she will be allowed to
play them.

It may appear strange that amid all this
diplomatic play the peace of Europe re-
sists in the hands of the handful of Slavs of
Serbia. They may fire the train at any
moment, and it will then be a question of
who can take their powder kegs out of its
way. Russia can light the match at any
moment as a last resort to see who will stand
fire. With the Slavs and the Mussulmans
engaged, and Russia and England each en-
couraging its friends, it would be wonder-
ful if these Powers did not soon come to
blows. Germany having nothing to fear
from Russia, but anxious to rival England
as a maritime Power, can control the course
of Austria and keep her out of the war or
put her in it on the side that suits her best.
England's victory consists in putting all the
great Powers on their good behavior; hence
we must look to Belgrade now for the most
important news.

On lighter topics our letters give us plenty
of gossip material, from Buckstone's benefit
at Drury Lane to a sextuple seventh com-
mandment play at the Théâtre des Arts.
Political movements in France seem to start
in some mysterious way from the grave.
The next political resurrection is to take
place over the coffin of Louis Philippe,
which with its contents is to be brought
from England to France. It is a strange
characteristic in so live a people as the
French.

THE CONVICTION OF GEORGE D. LOAN marks
the first real triumph of Governor Tilden in
his war on the Canal Ring in this State. The
verdict of guilty against a man so powerful
in the councils of his party in Monroe
county will strike a wholesome terror into
the hearts of those who, like him, have regu-
larly plundered the people. This will cer-
tainly embitter the democratic contest within
the State and make Governor Tilden's ene-
mies more determined than ever on his de-
feat; but it will help him at St. Louis and
strengthen him in the regard of every honest
man, democrat and republican.

Conkling and Hayes.

There would be a geographical fairness,
which both parties will probably observe, in
giving the two candidates on their respec-
tive tickets to different sections of the coun-
try. If the candidate for President is taken
from the East the candidate for Vice Presi-
dent will be selected from the West, and vice
versa. The strongest republican ticket that
can be made up from candidates who will be
prominent in the earlier balloting is Conkling
and Hayes, including the two best men,
who would also be the best located. In this
Presidential canvass the two most important
States are New York and Ohio, the ticket
which carries both being certain of success.
There is no man in the republican party
who has so much prestige and influence in
New York as Senator Conkling, and no
man who stands so high with the republicans
of Ohio as Governor Hayes. There is no reason
of any force for taking either candidate from a State whose
electoral votes cannot be influenced by the
personnel of the ticket. There could be no
advantage in locating any part of the ticket
in New England, for all the New England
States, except Connecticut, are perfectly se-
cure for the republicans, and no possible
candidate would enable them to carry Con-
necticut. There is just as little local reason
for taking either candidate from Kentucky,
which is one of those impregnable demo-
cratic strongholds on which no impression
can be made. The same argument does not
apply, or at least not with the same force, to
Indiana; for although that State has been
for several years in democratic hands,
the republicans would have a very good
chance of recovering it with Senator Morton
as the leading candidate. But the resi-
due of his strength lies chiefly in the
Southern States, where his popularity
with the colored citizens would not help the
ticket, every Southern State, except South
Carolina, being certain to give its electoral
votes to the democratic candidates. Besides,
the nomination of Senator Morton would be
fatal on account of his bad record on the
currency question, it being impossible for the
leader of the inflationists in the last Congress
to get the electoral votes of New York.

For the purpose of acquiring local support
where local support is most needed there is
no possible ticket that would have the
strength of Conkling and Hayes. Each of
these gentlemen is the strongest republican
in his own State, and, taken together, they
are the strongest hard money republicans
that can be picked out of the whole list
of candidates. Senator Conkling has the
most enviable record on this question
of any republican in the United
States, and Governor Hayes' leader-
ship of the Ohio canvass last year, which
turned wholly on the currency question,
made him a conspicuous representative of
hard money principles. This ticket would
be strong in Ohio just at the point of time
when success in Ohio would strengthen the
party in New York, and it would be strong in
New York at the final pinch of the battle.
Governor Hayes would be as useful in the
October election with the second place on
the ticket as with the first, and a great victory
then will be worth twenty thousand votes in
the following month in New York. But in
New York itself Senator Conkling is a much
stronger man, and is the only one of the
candidates (unless Washburne should come
into the field) that could carry this State.
For obvious reasons Blaine would have
no chance in New York against Tilden;
Morton could make no show here after his
notorious advocacy of inflation; Bristow
would be as weak in this State as Blaine,
because he can be nominated only by the
Blaine influence, and because the adminis-
tration would not support the ticket. Un-
less Washburne should come in at last the
republicans can carry New York with no
other candidate than Conkling among the
names yet prominent. The influence of the
administration is potent, and all it can do
for any candidate it will zealously do for
Conkling. His supporters are the most
capable, energetic and dexterous politicians
in the State, and they would do an amount
of vigorous hard work for him which no other
candidate could call forth. We are pleased
to find that there is a growing appreciation
of Mr. Conkling's great strength among the
assembling delegates at Cincinnati.

The Civil Service—The Evil and the
Remedy.

We agree with much that Mr. Eaton says
about the civil service in this country, and we
trust that the issue in the next canvass will
be fought upon that as far as possible. But
it is a mistake to blame the President for the
failure of civil service reform. The blame
rests almost entirely upon the members of
Congress. President Grant made a serious
and continued effort to embody civil service
reform in the administration of the govern-
ment. He appointed a commission, and this
commission formed rules and they were car-
ried into operation. But from the very be-
ginning the project was fought by the mem-
bers of Congress and the Senate. They
wanted patronage and would not be content
with any diminution of their power.
Members talked about civil service
and preached about it, but at the same time
went to the departments and insisted upon
the appointment of their friends, and would
hear of no "reform" which interfered with
that privilege. The President was powerless
in the presence of a House and Senate that
would not aid him. No President can carry
on a government without the aid of the two
branches of the Legislature; and the majority
in both houses sided to the President that
he must either give them control of the patron-
age, untrammelled by any "reform," or
get along as best he could. The result was
that civil service died; but his friends
should do the President the justice to say
that he fought for it to the end.

The democrats when they came into power
in the House had a fine chance to show their
respect for civil service. There were a hun-
dred officers, at least, in the House who had
been in office for years, and who were worthy,
meritorious men. Their duties were not po-
litical, but legislative and clerical. Well,
the democratic majority had no sooner ob-
tained power than every officer, almost with-
out exception, was removed from office.
Doorkeeper Fitzgibbon has put on record the
pressure put upon him by the members for
insignificant places. No extent of service,

no consideration of fitness was allowed for a
moment to interfere with the demands of the
new members. Civil service was slaughtered
as ruthlessly by the democratic "reformers"
as it had been by the republicans.

But we trust this will not dampen the
ardor of our friends in behalf of civil
service reform. It is a noble work. But
the way to begin it is to elect members to
Congress who will assist the administration
in carrying it out. Civil service reform
should be made an issue in the Congress
districts.

The Bottom Facts in Blaine's Case.

We can understand the enthusiasm with
which the correspondents support Mr.
Blaine. But this should not blind their
judgment to the real truth in reference to his
canvass for the Presidency. Mr. Blaine is not
in the field as a candidate. The reason for this
is that certain private letters read by himself
on the floor of the House of Representatives,
written at a time when he was the Speaker
of the House and responsible for the leader-
ship of a great party, show that he was in the
interest of a gang of railway jobbers who
took advantage of the generosity of the gov-
ernment to form rings for the purpose of
dividing up among themselves all the
money, bonds and credit given
by the government to the endow-
ment of Western roads. These letters
show furthermore that for this legisla-
tion, which a Supreme Court de-
clares to have robbed the govern-
ment of from one to two hundred millions
of dollars, Mr. Blaine is to a great extent
responsible. They show that while in the
chair he made rulings for the benefit of rail-
way corporations who were trying to obtain
the government money, and that he called
the attention of a prominent railway jobber
like Caldwell to the fact that he had made
them as a reason why he should have "fav-
ors" in the distribution of the bonds and
stock.

If the enthusiastic young men who are
trumping the strength of Blaine will only
give their minds to these facts for a moment
they will see how foolish it is to expect a
man with this record, be he ever so brilliant
and able as a parliamentarian, to go before
the country as a candidate for the Presidency.
Suppose Judge Waite had written a letter
calling the attention of Caldwell to one of
his decisions as a reason why he should
have bonds and stocks and "consideration,"
would that be considered a reason for
nominating him for the Presidency? Would
it not be a reason for his impeachment?
And is not the Speakership of the House as
important an office as the Supreme Bench?
If Blaine, as Speaker, could use his office to
oblige a gang of railway jobbers, why might
he not do so as President, and especially
after he had received the endorsement of the
republican party and the Electoral College?

If Mr. Blaine should be nominated for
the Presidency he would be defeated by as
large a majority as was cast against Mr.
Greeley. Even if the St. Louis people were
to nominate Bill Allen for President and
Ben Hill for Vice President against him they
would carry the country. We can stand an
inflationist and a sound, honest rebel, but
we cannot stand the chief of a gang of
scoundrels like this Pacific Railway crowd.

The Two-Thirds Rule.

An evening contemporary makes an argu-
ment against the two-thirds rule and advises
the Democratic National Convention to re-
scind it. This is futile advice, for the only
part of the action of the St. Louis Con-
vention which can be foretold with certainty is
its re adoption of the two-thirds rule. A rule
of such long standing, which has been for
thirty or forty years the common law of
democratic national conventions, will never
be abandoned except under the pressure of
a strong party sentiment widely expressed
through the party press. There has been no
such demand in the democratic press and
there will be none. Governor Tilden's sup-
porters would be only too glad to have the
rule set aside, but they dare not ask it, be-
cause it would be interpreted by all his op-
ponents as a flag of distress and as a con-
fession that they despair of nomination in ac-
cordance with the settled usages of the party.

If they were perfectly sure of a majority
at the outset it might be safe to make the
attempt; but until the first ballot is run they
can have no such assurance. The rules
for governing the proceedings will be
adopted as soon as the Convention orga-
nizes, and if Mr. Tilden's friends should
make a demonstration against the two-thirds
rule the vote on it would be regarded as a
test of his strength, and they cannot afford
to put it to a test so early a stage. It is
certain that all his opponents would vote to
maintain the rule, but not certain that all
his supporters would vote against it. It will
be safer for his friends to postpone any test
until the first ballot, because the opposition
to him will then be scattered among the con-
testing candidates and make no great im-
pression, whereas a vote to sustain the rule
would exhibit a compact, and therefore an
imposing opposition. If it should prove to
be a majority, as it doubtless would, it
would weaken him through all the subse-
quent proceedings. It is certain that the
rule will be re adopted without a contest, and
that Mr. Tilden will have to take his chances
of getting two-thirds of the votes.

THE INTEREST at present centred in the
Winslow extradition case makes every case of
the kind of interest. In the case of the
Nettels the defence avers that the evidence
is only sufficient to convict of fraud, not of
forgery. In the Winslow case there is no
pretence that the evidence does not cover a
charge of forgery, but turns on the
refusal of the United States government to
guarantee that he will be tried on that
offence and no other, the refusal being based
on two grounds—first, that the Ashburton
Treaty does not call for such guarantee, and
second, that, as he must be handed over to
the State of Massachusetts for trial, the
federal government could not control the
case after it reached the courts of the Com-
monwealth.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB had not quite
so good a racing day as their brethren of
the New York club, but the spectators were
able to enjoy the sport without the disad-
vantages of wet jackets or *mal de mer*. It is
well that the compensation balance exists
for humanity.

English Opinions Upon America.

We note a tendency on the part of certain
of our foreign correspondents to tell us, with
abundance of detail and warning, what the
English newspapers think of many things
in this country. The latest interesting theme
is the appointment of an American Minister
to London. When Mr. Dana was selected the
English newspapers were enthusiastic and
bubbled over with satisfaction because
we had sent a gentleman to the Court of St.
James. These expressions of satisfaction
came back to us for our encouragement. When
Mr. Dana was rejected by a vote composed
of a few republicans and the united demo-
cratic party we were told how the English
journals howled over the decadence of re-
publican institutions as shown in this indi-
cator to a great and good man. We gathered
the impression that many of these foreign
journalists thought that Mr. Dana was
the only gentleman in America, an impres-
sion which might be pardoned to
journalists who took their impressions
of the country from a few leading
newspapers. Now, when we nominate Mr.
Pierrepont, we are told that the English
press is not quite satisfied, that it does not
think Mr. Pierrepont did what these editors
would have done had they been members of
Grant's Cabinet. While he is not as desir-
able as Dana he is better than Schenck!

Does it ever occur to our friends across the
sea that it is none of their business what
manner of man we send to the English Court,
so that he suits our administration and is not
unacceptable to the Queen's government?
We send our Ministers abroad to represent
our nation. What would the English news-
papers say if the New York journals were to
discuss Sir Edward Thornton and other
English diplomats with the freedom they
exhibit toward our representatives? We
should have a howl from the *Saturday Review*
and a lecture from the dignified London
press upon the impertinence of American
journalists.

More Trouble for Grant's Friends.

Now comes a rumor that Mr. Mullett, the
favorite architect of the administration, is to
be indicted for his complicity in some fraud
in St. Louis. This is another of the especial
friends of Grant in trouble. What a strange
fatality has fallen upon the friends of the
President? Babcock, Belknap, Shepherd
and now Mullett; and yet no one thinks that
the President had any hand in the transac-
tions for which these persons have fallen
into trouble. Why is it, then, that no one
of his friends could warn him of these asso-
ciations? That Mullett business was on its
face a fraud. Why should any one man, and
he not an officer of the government with due
responsibility, be allowed to spend millions
upon millions of the government money
without any check whatever? Why should
Boss Shepherd be the favorite plumber and
Babcock have four or five offices rolled into
one? Why should Robeson be allowed to
throw hundreds of thousands of dollars into
the pockets of a Jersey crony like "Lije"
Cattell? Yet these things have been done
for seven years, and the President has never
prevented them. When the life of Grant
comes to be written these questions will be
among the most difficult to answer.

THE SOUTH IN THE CANVASS.—We print
this morning interviews with the delegates
to Cincinnati from the Southern States from
Delaware to Louisiana, and these bear fur-
ther testimony to the growing strength of
Roscoe Conkling and the diminishing sup-
port of James G. Blaine. In Virginia
Blaine's most ardent friends are falling
away from him, and the opposition he will
encounter at Cincinnati will still further
deplete the number of his supporters.

HORSE RACING, yacht racing, boat racing,
foot racing, conching, polo, base ball, cricket
and rifle shooting were among the sports
which the good people of New York poured
out their thousands to participate in or to
witness yesterday. This wonderful pro-
gress in many outdoor sports is among the
most encouraging signs of our centennial
epoch. It will strengthen the moral as well
as the mental muscles, and both need it.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—In the rush for the
Presidency we should not neglect the Vice
Presidency. This is a much more important
office than our hungry politicians will be apt
to imagine in their rush for the higher
place. Three Vice Presidents have become
Presidents by the death of the Chief Execu-
tive and three others by promotion. We
should take as much pains to select a good
Vice President as a good President.

THE CORINTHIAN REGATTA of the Seawa-
haka Yacht Club was a spirited affair, the
amateur sailors handling their craft in a
manner worthy of old salts.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Florida has apples getting ripe.
Colonel Fred Grant's girl baby weighs twelve pounds.
Delegate Elkins, of New Mexico, declines to be re-
nominated.
Boston Post:—"The Vassar Nine call themselves
Rail-brigades."
The Chicago Post and Rail says that Conkling will
carry Cincinnati.
The Empress of Brazil while travelling wears a
black dress and blue veil.
Illinois fellows who do not like Blaine are hurrying
down to Cincinnati to favor Washburne.
If you haven't got a silk handkerchief with an
amazing border sticking out of your pocket you won't
get more than half a plentiful at a free lunch.
Mulligan is the treasurer of the Globe Theatre in
Boston, and all the Boston editors are praising him. He
is getting out a new lot of complimentary tickets.
It takes a bald headed man a good while to learn the
art of switching a solitary left hand lock over to the
right hand side without having it attract attention.
At Haswoud, Mo., the other day, at dusk, while a
boy was driving home a calf, a bear made a raid.
The better ran, and the boy, neglecting to let loose of the
halter's tail, was saved.
Norwich Bulletin:—"The Woman's Journal" asks,
"How shall we utilize the superfluous woman?" It
seems as if she might be utilized by forwarding her
to Salt Lake City."
Norwich Bulletin:—"The man who is fortunate
enough to win a bet with a lady usually gets it in slip-
pers. The common device is a blue silk rhinoceros
rooting up a yellow satin morass, and most men of
fine feeling prefer to frame them rather than to wear
them."